BATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1876.

Amusements To-Day. Pitth Avenue Theatre Our American Cousin, Cilmore's Garden Gimore's Band, Kelly & L. on's Minstrels 234 d., near 6th av. Theatre Comique Variety. Malines. Tony Printpr's New Theatre-Variety. Wallnek's Theatre-Mighty Dollar.

Fo Clergymen, Churches, and Religious Meetings.

Advertisements of religious services, and meetings for religious purposes, held on Sunday, will be inserted without charge in the Bunday edition of THE SUN.

## The Personal Attacks Upon Mr. Tilden.

The fact that the most vigilant of the Republican journals can find nothing to allege against Mr. TILDEN but the unproven allegations in a civil suit, may be taken as very strong evidence of the exa suit cannot be tried in the newspapers. Everybody knows that. When it is tried before the proper tribunal-a court of justice-we have no doubt the correctness of Mr. Tilden's professional conduct will be fully established. We judge so from the whole tenor of his life. He is over pixty years of age, and his professional reputation has steadily increased ever since he was admitted to the bar. The astuteness which he showed in ferreting out the Ring frauds, in this city, was extraordipary. Whatever he charged the railroads, we may safely conclude they got full value in the services which he rendered

Nothing is easier than for a plaintiff to pile up accusations in a civil suit; to prove them is quite another thing.

Take the case of CHARLES O'CONOR. He is worshipped as a demi-god, rather than regarded as a mere mortal. Yet, a short time ago, on the complaints of the connections and friends of a former client of his, he was made to appear guilty of very hard practice in his profession. He demanded an investigation. JOHN K. PORTER and others were appointed to look into the matter, and they reported that Mr. O'Con-DR's conduct had been all right.

So we entertain no misgiving that if Chief Judge Church, William M. Evarts, John K. PORTER, CHARLES A. PEABODY, and JAMES EMOTT were appointed a commistion to investigate the professional conduct of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, they would unanimously report that it has been perfectly

### The Venezuelan Swindle.

Senator Morron is even more responsible for the legislation by which the Venepuelan swindle was carried through, than DRTH or his associates in that job. He was then, as he is now, the leading Republican nember of the Committee on Foreign Af-Mirs, and his influence with the Adminisration controlled its policy on any subject in which he manifested a personal or a political interest.

But for the active part he took in pressng the law through, by which war was threatened against that little republo in case the payment of these fraudulent claims should be resisted, it never bould have passed the Senate. And when was driven through he was greatly in strumental in urging the President and the Secretary of State to the most extreme bourse, in order to extort the money which had been awarded by the most shameful pollusion between the American Master. the American Commissioner, and the pur-

than this, he was the adviser, if he was not | TILDEN and Reform. actually the author, of the original bill this extortion or be subjected to the rigors and be placed on the fair fingers; that very different circumstances.

This fraud originated with and was perfeeted through a Ring formed in Indiana, of which the special friends of Mr. Monron were the pillars. His position on the Committee of Fereign Affairs, with access to all the documents filed in the Departdle. He went into it with his eyes open, and if he did not profit by the transaction. he enabled others near to him to plunder a feeble and friendly State by the menace

#### We Give Advice About Love and Kindred Matters.

more imperative than that of giving in- gation in 1874, with Republican majorities formation to our readers regarding the on both sides, found the frauds and vilamenities of life. Without the graces of lainy of the Washington Ring so monstrous short time." This observation is interesting to manner and behavior, society would be a | that the Territorial Government had to be | barren waste, a savage herd, a menagerie abolished. of disagreeable people.

social questions, whether apparently triv- that Boss Shepherd and his vile crew were with care, weigh them with attention, and the Ring clerks and officials through whom | self. He is a brother-in-law of John C. Dent, decide them with judicial calmness and the former corruption had been manipuimpartiality. For we should regard it as lated, were retained to continue the thievsomething for which an awful atonement | ing system. would be imposed, if we willingly or or an affair which concerned the heart.

pounded by X. Y. Z., who writes from publicans. this city, saving:

ble pattern, and have the case of manner | ington.

entirely for their style on their dress, exhibiting in their faces and actions coarseness of life and cheek, they are examples girls should avoid them, and avoid imi- public,' tating their ways. When a man or woman dresses in violation of good taste, he ought

to be easily detected by a cultivated person. We next take up a series of questions, all delicate, and most of them exceedingly difficult to answer in brief compass, yet all of great importance in a social sense. They are sent us by a gentle correspondent, who calls herself "Connecticut Girl:"

"Is it proper for a lady to kiss a gentlemen good

We trust that this Connecticut Girl appeals to us, not for the purpose of discomfiting some hated rival by obtaining our repcellence of his personal character. Such robation of heractions, but in order to regulate her own conduct. A lady may kiss a gentleman after she has been carriage riding with him under certain circumstances, but they are very few. If she is engaged to him we have no objection, nor have we if he is a near relative. Otherwise she had better resolutely refuse to do it, for that is a foolish maiden who throws away her kisses. A lady may pick up a gentleman when she is out driving in the country, but as a rule she should not do it, unless she is satisfied it is proper to do so. We say decidedly that there is no impropriety in a lady's fetching a gentleman to her house to go to a prayer meeting when he asks her to do it. She may thereby save his soul. and win his heart; and so long as she gets him to the prayer meeting, we don't care how she takes him, in a carriage or on foot, nor do we mind the distance. She may invite him to come again, if he has exhibited in the prayer meeting signs of religious conviction. Otherwise, she may do as she chooses about it.

> Another lady correspondent propounds a delicate problem:

"If a gentleman stays at a lady's house for seven or eight nights on a visit, and asks her to go and stay all night at his, and his parents want her to go, is it proper for her to go?"

We should need to know all the circumstances before we could commit ourselves here. Under one set of circumstances it would be very proper, under another very improper. If he came on a visit to the lady's house, duly invited by her parents, he was all right. If without any regard to him his parents invited her to visit them, all right. Otherwise, all wrong. The wise rule is to avoid the suspicion of evil. In matters of social propriety always give yourself the benefit of the doubt. Another thing, the character of the young man has a good deal to do with the question how to treat him; but we advise maidens not to assume on a hasty generalization that a young man is nice. He may seem so, and yet be very bad.

ADOLPHUS FITZGERALD, Jr., asks us these questions:

We are not surprised that Mr. Firzgirls. He would be insensible to beauty, a hending them. We can assure him that if a hasty retreat. he should spend his life in the study of our girls, when he was old, gray-haired, and the present House in regard to vensity, And when the dividends were paid un- decrepit, he would say he had not yet fraud, and corruption. It is without a der protest, he was again prompt and effi- learned the rudiments of it. To get a wife, parallel in the history of political parties mient in seeing that his friends received first deserve her, then make her see that in modern times, either in this country or their share of the spoils. In every sense you do, then make her fall in love with any other. And yet there are Republicans Mr. Morron is responsible for this swindle you. A good beginning would be to de. who seem to think their party can carry you. A good beginning would be to deto far as the Senate is concerned. More clare your fixed purpose of voting for

been made against Paraguay, but under | ded happiness will be the enviable lot of |

Hardenbergh. The member from Jersey City has written a long letter, and published a certifileagues on the Committee of the District of ment of State, required him to know the Columbia, in the hope of breaking the had him selze the occasion to give his views nature and extent of the barefaced swin- force of a few plain and incontrovertible facts which THE SUN recently presented to With Mr. HARDENBERGH'S motives, upon which he harps so much, the public has no

concern. We have not serred to them.

The acts of a public many public property, and he must expect to be judged by them. Mr. HARDENBERGH is a member of There is no duty which we feel to be the District Committee. A joint investi-

A commission was appointed as a tempo-Understanding our readiness to treat all rary substitute, but it was soon discovered ial or really grave, with thoughtful con- the real rulers. The profligacy was worse sideration, our readers send us many than before. Five millions were squaninquiries on these points. We read them | dered and stolen in twelve months. All

The people of Washington hailed the adthrough carelessness misdirected a reader | vent of a Democratic House, in the ex-In a point of etiquette, a detail of manners, | pectation of justice for themselves and of Therefore we stop ax.id this important and outraged them since 1870, when Grant- tradership brokers. ULYSSES and OUVIL L. political campaign to answer thus con- ism planted its seeds deeply. The Commit- GRANT & Co. It was he who agreed to sell to J. spicuously the inquiries of a few corre- | tee on the District was supposed to be fair spondents whose questions seem to us to and honest, though doubts were east upon touch the deepest principles of social pro- several of its members. It consisted of six priety. First, we deal with these pro- Democrats, one Independent and four Re-

An investigation was ordered, and was conducted mainly by Judge BUCKNER, the Chairmau, for the most part with barely a quorum, and often without it. Fraudulent claims, false measurements, forgeries, illegal extensions of contracts, corrupt collusion, and flagrant defiance of all the safeguards against jobbery, were established beyond dispute. The testimony is of record, and will speak for itself.

When the work was done, Judge Buck-NEB proposed to sum up the results in a This question opens up a wide field for report that would tell the whole truth, discussion and illumination. We shall only and in a bill that would hold the Commistouch it. Style, whether in writing, in sioners to steru account for their complicidress, or in carriage, is an important mat- ty in these crimes and their apparent veter. But there is a bad style, as well as a | nality. It was then found that George W. good style. Women are fond of talking of | CATE of Wisconsin had surrendered to the style in describing a person. It is in their | Ring, through the management of his premouths a word easier to utter than to de- | decessor, the notorious Eldredge, who is fine. To be stylish, to use a military phrase. now a hireling of Boss Shepherd and his one must be set upafter the most fashiona- gang of plunderers in the lobby at Wash-

But if the people our correspondent's branded Eldredge and then discharged daughters describe as "stylish" depend | him from their service. He was equal to the occasion, and here is his defence: "And while I have no doubt such a course was not authorized by the law, there can be no of what is called "bad style," and the doubt it has resulted to the benefit of the

The Republicans whitewashed everything as usual, and some of them for very substantial reasons. Mr. HARDENBERGH "concurred in their report, with modifications as set forth by the Hon. GEORGE W. CATE." These two defections gave the Republicans the ascendency, defeated Mr. him from passing a bill that would have ten-knot breeze to-day, the Canadian will prove punished the Commissioners and their confederates.

Mr. HARDENBERGH cannot escape the he pretends to excuse it by saving "it was that if there had been violations of law the parties should be at once prosecuted," he only adds wilful deception to his other offence. He and CATE drove Mr. BUCKNER knowing that it was a mere trick and utto say, "in this I am sustained by the citizens of Washington, who are waiting justice at the hands of Congress." Let him name one, not connected with the Ring, be adjudged innocent.

The effrontery of making New Jersey bear the burden of Robeson's rascalities and putting forward that honored Commonwealth to shield his corruption, is surpassing. Hear him: "Was not New Jersev's honor at stake, in that a son of hers. a Cabinet officer, was on trial before the country?" Was the bonor of lowa affected because Belknap, another Cabi- not to the public advantage. net officer, lately a colleague and confederate of Robeson, sold his trust almost in open market, buckstered post traderships, and even the gravestones of Union soldiers, among Republican thieves? The sickening gush of this imbecile who misrepresents an intelligent people, thus outraged by his weakness, if nothing worse, ought to send him where he belongs. They want no champions of Boss Shep-HERD OF SECOR ROBESON in Congress. Mr. HARDENBERGH may be the honest man that he professes to be in his letter, and

### Just the Fact.

The recent proceedings in the House bring an instructive fact fully into view. With the exception of one case, whenever the Democratic majority of a committee of the House have, after a full investigation, made a report against a Republican for misfeasance or malfeasance in office, the Republicans on the committee have made a minority report either going all lengths to shield the offending officer, or, where the facts painted him too black for that, covering him with the very thickest cedure is the case of BELKNAP, the Secrethrew up the sponge at the outset, and thereby rendered a defence of his transac-

are doing, and vote for TILDEN.

cate of character, procured from his col- of acceptance. We infer from the way in which our Republican contemporaries complain of about things in general, or as the Romans used to say, about everything and all other things. the attention of his betrayed constituents. If he had done so, his letter would have been no less entertaining and instructive than it is, but knowledge, and left nothing for the rest of us.

The Chief Engineer of the Croton Works told a SUN reporter the other day that the water supply of the city which has lately been so foul. any great quantity of substance to be filtered out, the fliters would be clogged up in a very those who have to filter such water through

W. DE W. BARNARD, the author of the letter which GRANT sent to Mr. BRISTOW, with the now famous endorsement, "Let no guilty man escape if it can be avoided," is a fair type of those enterprising and versatile gentlemen with whom the President has surrounded himand therefore a brother-in-law of a brother-inlaw of GRANT's. This rather remote relation ship seems to have been sufficient for all practical purposes. BARNARD was known in and about St. Louis as a man of profligate and reck-E. BARROW of St. Louis the tradership at Fort Union for one-third of the profits, and it was he who was described to Mr. CLYMER's committee as a man who had influence with the President because he "had been drunk with GRANT, had given him a horse, and all that kind of thing."

The Democratic majority in Alabama is and military satraps in Alabama is at an end.

sensibly in securing sleeping quarters so much you. more agreeable than the close and super-heated little rooms of their tenements. During the not | Our fellow citizens of the Western Territerms of this summer, the roofs have been | tories are anxious to be allowed to raise a vol utilized in this way more extensively than they uniteer army to fight the indians at the public ever were before. We think that landlords and tenants, by acting together, might make improvements on the roofs thus used that would five regiments by the Government; but his not cost much. A low wire railing should be proposition got very slight support, put up near the edge of them for safety. Then have understood that Gen. Sherman was opa canvas covering for protection against sudden | posed to the scheme, and held that the best rain showers should be raised on poles; and then, during the mosquito season, the occupants of each mattress might raise their net-

and to which taste in dress greatly adds. his betrayal of the constituents who had roofs of some houses are already arranged in necessary to call them out. With such a force this way, and the sleepers thereupon thus enjoy the cool breezer, instead of suffering under the stifling air of their apartments.

> The yacht race vesterday between the Madeleine and the Countess of Dufferin raised more interest than any race that has taken place in the harbor for a long time. The excitement approached that in the races for the same trophy in 1870 and 1871. The Madeleine won the race by ten minutes, but the Canadian yacht proved to be a fast one. Had not her satting master made two or three errors of judgment, she would have considerably lessened the time by which she was beaten, although she could not possibly have defeated the Madeleine in the light breeze BUCKNER'S honest report, and prevented in which the race was sailed. Should it blow a a dangerous antagonist.

Gov. TILDEN did not tell in his letter what he thought of the school question, or the responsibility of this conduct, and when hot weather, or the Sloux war, or the dry spell, or the Centennial Exhibition, or the excessive on motion of the Chairman himself that the | mortality, or the Hamburg massacre, or the report which I signed was directed certi- | tramp nuisance, or the BELKNAP impeachment, fied to the Attorney-General, to the end or Secon Robberson's frauds, or a thousand other things of popular interest. But still be touched upon everything necessary, for all that.

It was after a long and hard struggle, in which Dr. HORACE GREELEY was one of the to that extremity by their desertion, most conspicuous and energetic participants, that the franking privilege of Congressmen was terly worthless even as an expedient to pursue the Ring. He now has the audacity for its abolition, the more insatiate members of Congress have resorted to various and sundry ways of evading the law, and securing the priviwhich, though enjoyable all the year round, were especially so at the time of a national elecwho approves his treachery, and he shall tion. Yesterday, the Senate, the Republican majority of which have been trying to uphold all sorts of extravagance during the session voted for the reëstablishment of the franking privilege, which would save the party much money in this Presidential campaign. House should not assent to this change. It will ncrease the already heavy deficiency in the postal revenues, add largely to the expenses of the Post Office Department, and tax the community for a Congressional privilege which is

> The shooting of HANFORD by SULLIVAN n Chicago was the sad sequel to a sectarian quarrel over appointments in the school department. HANFORD was a Methodist, SULLIVAN a Roman Catholic. Some of the local papers have failed to withstand the strong temptation to prejudge the case from sectarian standpoints. We hope that the sober second thoughts of these newspapers will lead them to see that they have taken a course hardly less deplorable than the tragedy itself.

The difference between GILMORE's beer and music garden and most of the other estab with repeated emphasis, but we don't be- lishments of the same nature with which the city abounds, lies in the fact that the former exn admission fee from visitors. The police officers enter the other establishments in acordance with their occasional orders, to enforce the Excise law, and arrest its violators without warrant or ceremony. But the proprietors of GILMORE's place dispute their right to enter it on official duty without paying the regular price of admission, and deny their right to make arrests without warrant. They have carried their case to court, and the de upon the facts and upon the principles involved will be looked for with interest.

Some of the Indians of the Black Hills who were lately engaged in hostilities have ome into the agencies seeking food and procoating of whitewash they could lay on. tection. If the hostile Sioux desire to make The solitary exception to this rule of property peace they should be permitted to offer propositions to that effect, and if the body of them tary of War, who confessed his guilt and or any part of them, desire to surrender, they should be allowed to do so. We would reserve the right to impose terms upon them, to haps to confine them to a reservation in which they would be poweriess for further war dolt, a bat, a stone, if he was not. As to have since pursued toward culprits far fare. But they should not be repelled from their eyes, they are no sure indications of | guiltier than himself, BELKNAP must bitter- | making an offer of surrender at any time. We their characters. He talks of not compre- ly bewail his pusillanimity in beating such | have been at war with them, but surrender is one of the privileges of a state of war. There are, of course, people who are furious to avenge Custer and his men; but it must be remem bered that Custen and his men were killed in battle, and that, in attacking the enemy, they took the risks of the field.

According to the Boston Post, both this load of infamy through the Presi- stump for TROMAS B. REED, the anti-reform dential canvass without breaking down. | candidate for Congress in the First Maine Dis Here we must stop. We trust that the The regues in the party—and it is very full Ring to succeed BURLEIGH, removed for telling that compelled Venezuela to submit to engagement rings will soon be bought, of them-like it. Indeed, it is this class the truth about Secon Robberson's plunderwho have dictated this unscrupulous line lngs. BLAINE is now under investigation for of a hostile demonstration, such as had rivalry will cease, and that cloudless wed- of policy and compelled honest Republi- bribery. Belknap, self-confessed a thief, has cans to follow them in the support of just escaped conviction on his impeachment HAVES, or else bolt, as tens of thousands trial through a technicality. It is appropriate that both these gentlemen should speak for the quickened conscience of the people concerning which Gov. Tribes did not discuss in his letter public affairs," and which "engages that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trust shall be speedy, thorough, and un-

The Coroner's jury have "censured the owners of the rotter telegraph pole, the fall of which destroyed the valuable life of a poor woman when she was going to get medicine for her sick baby. We say her life was a valuable one, and it certainly was so to the babe who has been left motherless. It seems to us that the parties who were censured for causing the woman's death ought also to be required to provide for the support of her orphan.

The Centennial Exhibition at Philadelhia is half over, and the total receipts so far fail to reach one million dollars. The capital in vested in the enterprise is \$8,500,000. The running expenses for the one hundred and fifty. nine days are estimated by competent judges to be about \$1.500,000. Therefore, to pay for itself and return the money advanced by the Govern ment and by private subscribers to the stock. the gross receipts must be \$10,000,000. In other states that the American branch of the Pierrewords, the daily attendance during the remaingreat as it was during the first half. We do not rial point. Burke is silent as to this brother of snow how to express our admiration for the | Ro hopeful cheerfulness with which our Philadel- of the Brst Earl's son Francis, William and phia friends continue to speak of the enterprise | Henry, as to whom he does not state, as he doe

BLAINE, the railroad jobber, now under less habits when GRANT appointed him United | investigation for mulfeasance in office and repectation of justice for themselves and of punishment for the men who have robbed was an active agent of the White House post a dishonest as well as tricky politician, recently made a speech at Augusta, wherein he said :

But they can be bought, BLAINE. OAKES welling up to more than 40,000. As the majori- AMES bought one of them once, as you very well ty increases, the reports grow stronger and know. Tow Scott is the owner of at least one, as stronger that there was not the slightest dis- you also know. The Spencer Rule Company arbance in any part of the State, that whites | is said to have invested in a Maine Republican; and blacks voted without the least intimida- and the Congressional Committee has been tryion, and that numerous negroes voted the ling to find out how many other corporations Democratic ticket. The day of carpet-baggers | have bought the same commodity. You know perfectly well why you advise your neighbors The house-top lodgers of this city act of Tilben." It is to keep them from watching

which association with polite society gives, Of course CATE had to invent a plea for ling, just as they now do in their rooms. The volunteer regiments, if he should consider it slone chough to make it supremely attractive.

to operate against the Indians, GRANT could re tain in the Southern States the troops that are now unnecessarily stationed there; and therefore, when the Democratic members of the House observe his object in forming a new military force at a heavy expense, they will not rush the measure through without consider-

to us for a legal opinion: A man marrie: and afterward separates from his wite and commences proceedings for a divorce. In the mean time he is living with another woman, The divorce swit lingers along for ion or twelve years and at last the man octs a old. During these dozen or more years that suit is in progress he has four cultiven being the woman with whom he is living, but not married to, though she is called by servants and others by his anne, and his wije by all that do not know he js, not

We suppose the four children have no right to any portion of the estate. It may be, according to the law of New York, that the mother became legally married to the father by his publicly acknowledging her as his wife after his divorce; mined without a knowledge of the nature and language of the decree. It is certain, however, that when the children were born there was no such marriage; that they are illegitimate; that they cannot inherit; and that the later children, being legitimate, must take their father's property to the exclusion of the first.

The House desires to adjourn, and yesterday it fixed next Monday as the date. It had previously fixed other dates to which the

### THE DIPLOMATIC BILL.

#### A Mode of Adjustment that was Suggested by Secretary Fish.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 .- The Committee of Conference on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill came to an agreement this afternoon, the mode of adjustment having been suggested by Secretary Fish, through Assistant Secretary of State Cadwallader. Some hours be necessary to put the bill in form, but it will be reported to the two Houses to-morrow. The details are not yet known. On the consular branch of the bill, however, the difference between the conferees of the Senate and House was \$250,000. The conferees agreed to reduce this amount one-baif, and to abolish twenty two consulates at points where it is supposed they are not absolutely required. On the diplomatic branch of the bill, the differences of the respective conferences were to the extent of \$160,000. These were adjusted, as in the proceding instance, by reducing the amount one-half, and edgressonatingly reducing the number of Ministers resident. The reduction is principally in the South and Central American States, and charges d'affaires, at much lower salaries, are to be substituted. The mission to Greece is absolutely withdrawn. The sal ries attached to envoys extraordinary and ministers piempotentiary remain unchanged; in fact, there is no reduction of the salaries of these and of consuls, nor is any law changed to affect them. The sum of \$25,000 is appropriated to pay the arrearages of salaries due to such Ministers and Consuls as have been legislated out of office up to the time they shall receive official notice of their rethement. The appropriation of \$100,000 for the reduced by the conferees to \$70,000, the Senate receding to the extent of \$30,000. two consulates at points where it is supposed

### THE GREAT PIERREPONT QUESTION. The Genealogy of Our Minister to Eugland-

Descendants of Noble Families TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish to say in regard to the interview with me con-cerning Minister Pierrepont, published in THE peared was correct. But owing to the fact that here were several persons in the office at the time the conversation was interrupted and disconnected, and I did not choose my words with care. I did not mean to make such a sweeping assertion as that among the early settlers of the whole country there were none of noble descent. Our conversation was directed to the early Pigrim Fathers of New England, and my remarks were intended to apply to them alone. It is well known that there were many representatives and descendants of noble families in other portions of the country. Notably, New York, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, and Louisiana. The early Pigrim Fathers were noble in principles, not in our in, and disdained and contemned distinction of title. A few years later the noble appears in the persons of some of those who held official position, and their descendants can be found there to day, as the Wentworths, Dudleys, Suirleys, Temples, and Winterops. nected, and I did not choose my words with care.

throps.

In any remarks about the absurdity of men of education trying to tack their names to the record of titled families, I had in view a practice which appears to a genealogist as very ridiculous, by that of persons puzzing themselves over the genealogical chart of a peer that happears to bear the same name as themselves, and asking where they come in, instead of searching records, county nistories, &c. where they may find their descent and kin smong the nobility of soul, genius, character, with men of progress, benefactors, discoverers, patricts, and in fact the truly illustrious.

James Usuer,

Heraldic Painter, 9 Murray street,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What on earth can your correspondent, Mr. Drogm, be dreaming of when he asserts that to the Yankee descendants of a certain John Pierpout and Thankful Stow, "the Dukedom of Kingston belongs, by reason of the failure of the line of eiyn l'ierpont." He speak of primogeniture, yet seems not to be aware that an English title of nobility is only transmissible in the direct male line of descent! How could the family of this John Pierpont derive from him any right to a dukedom which was not created until nearly a hundred years after his time? And their claim to the Earldom of Kingston would be no better founded, they being only descended from a vounger brother of the first Earl.

Your correspondent, however, has settled his own gene dogy beyond all question. His name and mental characteristics, as revealed in his communication, show him to be a lineal representative of the gentieman mentioned by Snakesbeare, where he makes Hamiet describe himself as

"A dolland maddy-mettles were and in the control of the describe himself as

# "A dull and ma fdy-mettled rascal— Like John-a-dreams,"

G. L. FREEMAN. The American Branch of the Family.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your rrespondent of yesterday, John A. Dreem, pont family is descended from the brother of ing half of the Exhibition must be nine times as | the first Earl of Kingston. This is a very matebert, first Earl, but mentions among the sons Henry, as to whom he does not state, as he does about the other members of the family, whether or not they died childress. It is, I believe, from one of these arothers that Mr. Henry Pierrepont of Brooklyn Heigals, and his brother of Pierrepont Manor, whose I there owned a nillion of acres in this State, deduce, on very safficient grounds, their descent, and there is no doubt that if such descent were proved the senior heir of the senior of these brothers would be received by the Hause of Lords as Earl of Kingston. To the dukedom of Kingston be could of course have no claim, that honor not having been conferred until 1715.

How to Purify the Croton.

Rotten Telegraph Poles. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Last week a serious accident occurred in Grand street by the falla rinwest corner of Bowers and Hester street stands a poin, the base of which is hearly ad rotted away. Nos. 82 and 81 Bowers.

S. Roberts.

Public Money Missing. Recently the citizens of Union Hill voted several thousand dollars for educational purposes, and the money was tlaced at the hyporal of the Board of Conneit. The Education Board's inquiry showed that the money is missing. There are accusations of misap-propriation, and President Meter is investigating.

Harper's Magazine for September is rich with continuation of "Dantel Deronda." This won terful novel galos in power as it advances, and the eight chapters which are now published are not surpassed in

THE GREAT SCANDAL AGAIN.

Mr. Moulton's Sult Against Beecher to be Tried at an Early Date. Mr. Shearman yesterday served on Gen.

Roger A. Pryor, counsel for Francis D. Moulton, Mr. Beecher's answer to the complaint in the suit of malicious prosecution which was begun last December. Mr. Shearman, after a consultaion with Mr. Beecher, determined to risk the Here is a curious case which is submitted | trial of the merits of the case rather than allow it to go by default; to the Speriff's jury, that he might appeal from the judgment and test the question of his late demurrer in the Court of Appeals. If he fails to outwit Gen. Pryor and Gen. B. F. Butler in the trial of the cause he can go to the Court of Appeals on the jury's verdict. In Mr. Beecher's answer he denies every accusation contained in Mr. Moulton's applaint that he, with malicious intent to injure him in his good name and credit, to bring him into public disgrace, to cause him to be imprisoned, and to subject him to trouble and expense, had gone before the Grand Jury, and faisely and maticiously, and without any reasonable or probable cause whatsoever, procured an indictment against the plaintiff for having uttered and published of and concerning the de-fendant certain criminal libels, which charge the defendant knew was wnolly false and un-true. The answer admits that the defendant did, on October 3, 1874, go before the Grand Jury and testify that certain criminal libels ut-tered and published of almself were utterly false.

Jury and testify that certain criminal libels uttered and published of himself were utterly false.

Mr. Beecher furthermore denies that the plaintiff was ready or anxious to stand trial on the indictment mentioned in the complaint, either at the time of pleading to the same or for at least six months afterward, and the defendant has no knowledge, nor information sufficient to form a belief, as to whether the plaintiff was ever ready or anxious to stand trial thereon. The answer in the third paragraph denies that the defendant ever requested the District Atterney of Kings country, or any person whatever, to make any motion, or take any step, concerning a noise prosequi, or concerning any matter referred to in the paragraph of the complaint which makes such an accusation. The defendant further answers that he has no knowledge, or information sufficient to form a belief, that the indictment was transferred to the City Court, or that any order was granted for the entry of a noise prosequi, or that any such entry or rocord was made as is described in the complaint. In conclusion, the defendant avers that his testingony before the Grand Jury was transferred. or record was made as is described in the com-plaint. In conclusion, the defendant avers that his testimony before the Graud Jury was true, and that the prosecution referred to in the com-plaint was founded upon reasonable and prob-able cause.

The cause.

The oath to the answer was made the 8th of August to Peckskill.

The case will be tried to August in Peckskill.

The case will be tried in the Supreme Court, and will probably be on the October calendar. The difficulty of getting a jury in Kings county will doubtless lead to a motion for a change of venue to this city. Mr. Moulton expects to establish the truth of every allegation made in his published statement of the summer of 1874, the charge involving Edna Dean Proctor not excepted.

### THE RAILROAD WAR.

Still Further Reductions in Freight Rates-Ruinous Prices.

Some days ago it was announced that he rates on all classes of freight from New York to Chicago had been reduced below those charged by the Pennsylvania Ratiroad. The atter corporation had cut to twenty-five cents per hundred pounds on first, second, and third class freights, and to sixteen cents on fourth class. This was practically cutting on all westward bound freight to sixteen cents, as the bulk of it is fourth class.

viz., twenty cents for the first three classes and thirteen cents per hundred pounds for fourth class. It was supposed by many railroad men that there would be no further reduction as these rates were regarded as suicidal.

The Battimore and Ohio and the New York Central Railroads announced that they would not take freight at twenty and thirteen cents, preferring rather to leave the trade to theh rivals and run their cars back empty to Chicago. They found, however, that their customers would not send by their thes when they could obtain lower rates elsewhere, and for a few days back the resolution to stand out for twenty-five and sixteen cents per hundred has been broken. The result is that the greatest demoralization exists in the carrying trade, and all kinds of rates are quoted on westward bound freight.

reight.
Yesterday contracts were made at eleven and
welve cents per hundred pounds to Chicago.
It rail and even lower part water and part twelve cents per hundred pounds to Chicago, all rail, and even lower, part water and part rail. This is at the rate of \$22, and \$24 per car lyad of ten tons, and the roads suffer an actual loss in the transportation. The cost of the New York Central of transporting a ton of freight one mile is stated to be, in the official report to the State Engineer, not far from ½ of one cent. The amount obtained per ton on weakward bound freight is less than ½ of one cent. The rates on first, second, and third class freight are from sixteen to twenty cents per hundred.

A report gained considerable currence, vas.

#### RAIDING GILMORE'S GARDEN. Shall Police Officers be Official Deadheads Whenever they Choose?

The case in which the proprietors of Gilmore's Garden ask for an injunction restrain- than from the cities further south, and it is a reing the police from forcibly entering the Garden without payment of the regular admission fee. was argued before Judge Donohue yesterday. Messrs. Dittenhoefer and Strahau, counsel for Mr. Sheridan Shook, claimed the injunction on the ground that the police have no legal authority to enter the Garden on an anticipated violation of the law without paying, or without epic Saga of the Amelingenhed, but it was too anti-awarrant setting forth the name of the offender quarian in tone to be very popular. He also published violation of the law without paying, or without a warrant setting forth the name of the offender and the grade of the offence, and that such forcible entrance amounts to trespass, for which Mr. Shook might take legal action against every trespassing police officer. Such actions would result, nowever, in a multiplicity of suits, and no adequate damages could be recovered, as is questionable whether the measure of damage would be estimated to be more than the price of admission in each officer's case. If the police are allowed to go in any numbers into the Garden, the whole police force might make a descent some night, and there would be no room for the public. Then, too, their visitations produce disturbance and amnoyance, and many persons are deterred from attending the concerts on that account. Mr. Dittedhoefer added that the excise ousliness is managed in a most offensive and pattal manaer, instance as all the grounded, while the Garden, which is well kept and frequented by the best people in New York, is raided on suspicion.

Mr. MacLean, counsel for the Police Board, opposed the granting of the injunction, and san that the officers have merely done their duty, and that under the statutes of 186 officers are empowered to visit all mestings and elections and places of aniscennel when the country of water ford, related to the relations and places of aniscennel when the country of the destination of "Richard throughout the world."

The Judge took the papers.

#### INSURRECTION IN SAN DOMINGO. The Whole Republic Declared in a State of Siege-Fighting at Puerto Plata.

HAVANA, Aug. 11 .- Advices from San Domingo City of July 28 report that an insurrection has broken out in the Cibao provinces, forming the northern part of the Domintoan best families in Waterford, of which comistions to the control of t Republic. The insurgents may be said to be Stuart was Lord-Heutenant. The claim divided into two parties. Those east of Puerto
Plata are fighting on account of their envy of or
dislike for the Cubans, who have emigrated in
Sister is the wife of the Baron Prochazka a fic large numbers to that quarter of the island.

This feeling of hostility has been intensified by the murder of a native recently committed in Puerto Plata by one of the Caban emigrants, The other party appear to seek revolution for its own sike, calling now for the restoration of Brez and now for Gonzales, without knowing whom they prefer or what they want. the callial to the scene of the instruction.

At last accounts Paerto Pitts was surrounted to the insurgents, who had made several ineffectual attempts to enter the town.

The steamer Typee had touched at Puerto Pitts, but was unable to land her engo on account of the fighting there and left for San Domingo City.

Jage Moston, i

Among the callers at the Headquarters of the he National Democratic Committee has been Mr. Soomas E. Younger, a colored Commissation. He says hat Louisiana will go for Trided and measurers. The manner, It does not satisfactority appear that with spaceon, the figure 4 for a cut backen National Convention to pass the E.A. Heavy Haritana German's resolution, c. bearing the managers of the Freedman's Savines Bana, has solicapped self in neuroes that they will not vote solid for Hayes and Wheeler,

chapters which are now published are not surpassed in any literature. In every other respect this number of the Magazine is excellent, but Georgia Philor's work is alone enough to make it supremely attractive.

BUNBEAMS

-"Sardanapalus," according to the Dra-

natic News, was not written by Oliver Dond Byron. -Riel, the Manitoba ex-rebel, is still in

an asylum for the insane near Quebec, Canada. He is regarded as incurable -Fuchs, the murderer of Mr. Simmons of D rby. Conn., converted a rasp file into a kulte, and

threatened to cut out the intestines of a fellow convice who had refused him a chew of tobacco. -At Wolverhampton, Lawson, the bieyelist, has completed his feat of riding 600 miles on a bicycle in six consecutive days. He finished at 8:10 P.

M. The last fifteen miles took one hour and one m -The Chinese students in Hartford have formed a base ball club which they have named the such nomes as these to bat; Sy Caung, Kwai Pau, Kee Jung, Snen Chi, and fun Yen.

-In the presence of Col. Benton, U. S. A., Gen. Franklin, Dr. Gatling, and others, one of the improved rapid-firing Gatling guns was recently fired at the rate of 40 shots a second, or 2,400 per minute. The gun is ten barrel, forty five caliore

-Sir Salar Jung, Minister of the Nizam. the chief whose inability to visit the Prince of Wales caused such an official fuss in India, has been presented with the freedom of the city of London, an honor justiy voted him for his conduct in the Sepoy mutiny.

-At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, it was resolved, in consequence of the serious inconveniences arising from the fail in the value of silver, to memorialize Government to convene an International Conference on the subject. -The new tongue to the thirteen thou-

sand pound bell of liberty at Pailadelphia, was forged at Winsted, Conn., list week. The tongue weighs four hundred pounds, and takes the place of the one hundred and fifty pound clapper, which was too light, -The oldest son of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee is now one of the most substantial farmers of Fairfax county, Va. A local paper describes him as having "just passed our office, sitting behind a fine

pair of mules that seemed to know that a master hand -John White and Alice Ayar started for s clergyman's house at Scarborough, England, to get married. They were very poor and out of work. On the way they seem to have decided not to strive to

-The Rev. E. E. Jenkins, who has just returned from a prolonged stay among the Japanese, has publicly declared at Nottingham that England will soon be beaten in the educational race by Japan. He

said that the proportion of children at school in Japan is already as great as in England. -It was at a Paris restaurant, where he had dined with a friend and given the waiter a twenty-franc piece to pay for the meal. The waiter returns, and, ringing the coin on the table, says, "Str, it is bad." Bad?" cries the guest; "don't you see the date-1835? If it were bad, do you think they would have let it re-

-Since 1870 several lighthouses have been established on the southeast and southwest coasts of Japan and in the Inland Sea; in each lighthouse a meteorological register is kept. At the end of each month these registers are transmitted to Yokohams. and from these a valuable contribution to meteorological science has been drawn up. -Of the £20,000,000 sterling received for

£9,940,000 was collected in the port of London, and £2,919,000 at Liverpool; 11,511 foreign vessels arrived within the port of London last year, and 5,481 vessels arrived at Liverpool. The importation of tea into London in 1875 resched the unprecedented quantity of -The erratic French artist, Gustava Courbet, who has been living at Vevey, is Switzerland, since he was exiled from France on account of the

part he took under the Government of the Commune, is said to be organizing an exhibition of his works in the country of his adoption. Courbet's pictures are prohibited weres in France. Even reproductions of them are not allowed to be sold. -The cabmen of Paris are advancing in boldness every day. A company of infautry passing

along the bonievard was violently broken in upon by one of the craft, who drave his vehicle through the line with a shout of triumph. On the officer remini-strating, the "cabby" struck him a severe blow in the face with his whip, remarking, "You must remainber that we are not now under the state of siege." -Baumbos, the Greek sallor, who took an active part in the mutiny on board the bark Cas-

well, off the South American co.st, was tried in Cork.

A report gained considerable currency yesterday that no more cheap excursion tickets would be sold by the Eric Railway. At the offices of the company it was stated that no foundation for the rumor existed.

-The Isles of Shoals correspondent of the Washington Capital writes as follows: "I have never seen a finer company at the Shoals than during the present year. They are largely in families, 1 coserve that the ladies from the New England cities, and notably from Boston, are of a larger and stateller type

-The death is announced of Prof. Karl Simrock of Bonn. He first attracted attention by a room in celebration of the French Revolution of 1830, "Drei Tage und drei Farben." His chief work "Wienard der Schmidt." Is a free version of the old

purpose of their being secretly married. The allegation is that they were married no less than three thosesfirst at the Roman Catholic chapel in Spanish place in London, secondly in Sectiond, and thirdly by a Pritant elergy man in Publin; but of no one of these riages has any record been disc vered. It is at doubted f. ct that since the year 1809, at all even petitioner's mother was received into bigh s

-A dog case, tried in the Circuit Court